

THE OHIO DEMOCRAT.

"Where Liberty Dwells there is my Country."—Cicero.

New Philadelphia, April 18, 1844.

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BY MITCHENER & MATHEWS.

SPEECH OF MR. DUNCAN, OF OHIO.

In the House of Representatives, March 6, 1844.—On the bill introduced by him to regulate the election of electors for President and Vice President and members of Congress throughout the United States.

(Continued.)

I at that moment laid my hand on his shoulder and observed, old fellow, if it had not been for you, that we never would have beat them in the world. To which he replied, beat indeed! No indeed, said he, if it had not been for the votes that I carried to Cincinnati, that Duncan would have beaten them to death. I asked him, how in the devil did you manage so as not to be found out? What ward did they vote in? He remarked, that he divided them out, and carried seven or eight at a time, and voted in different wards, and his friends helped him, and a portion of them voted in the third ward. I asked him, if he carried as many as eighty or hundred; and he remarked, that he carried more than either, and remarked more than once that he carried more than Pendleton's majority. And, I suppose, there was eighty or a hundred on board that day, and, probably, over that number.

Stewart also informed me that he was the man that beat Merryweather, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, who ran at the August election, for a seat in the legislature of Kentucky. I asked him how he managed. He told me that he took the men from the city of Louisville, and carried them to Six Mile island, and there kept them several days, and eat, drank, and slept with them, until Monday of the election, and then carried them over into Jefferson county, and there got them to vote, and in that way he beat Merryweather. He also stated that the whigs did not treat him well at Cincinnati; for they did not give him but seventy-five dollars to pay the men with. I asked him who gave him that. He said that the Tippecanoe club gave it to him, of Cincinnati. And he remarked, that he had paid out ten dollars of his own money, and that he could not pay them off until he got to Louisville. I asked him if they were making any noise about their pay, and he said no; that he had just been below and treated them to a dollar's worth of drink. He also stated that he never eat until they eat. He also stated that they eat in the cabin, and part on deck. He told me that he knew how many men it would take, and they were determined to have them. I noticed, at dinner, when the men came to the table, that it was easy to distinguish them from the rest of the passengers, or, that is, the most of them.

Mr. Shephard of this place, the editor of the Warsaw Patriot, a decided whig paper, and as much so as any in the State, was on board, and I called on him to notice the men, and called his attention to a great many of the circumstances herein detailed. And I do further state, that I went to the house where Shephard stopped, with an officer, on this day, for the purpose of taking his deposition, but he could not be found.

The said Stewart informed me that he would have no difficulty in getting the money on his arrival at Louisville. I asked him if they did pay him well for his trouble. He said he did not charge anything, only his money back; that what he done he done free of charge, I asked him how many went up on the steamboat Mail; I think he told me between eight and one hundred. I asked him who had charge of those on the Mail, and he informed me that Russell had; and I think he said Captain Russell. I asked him if they swore the men that he carried up to vote; and he told me nearly all of them. He told me that he told them, when they came on board the boat Louisville, what they should have if they voted, and if they did not vote, they well knew what they would get. And further this deponent saith not.

JEFFERSON PEAK.

Sworn to and subscribed before us, this 3d day of December, 1840.

B. TILLER, J. P. G. C.
JAS. F. BLANTON, J. P. G. C.

Commonwealth of Kentucky, Gallatin county, seat:

The foregoing deposition of Jefferson Peak was this day taken, subscribed, and sworn to by the said Jefferson Peak, before the undersigned, two of the Commonwealth justices of the peace within and for the county of Gallatin, State of Kentucky, at the time and place, and for the purpose stated in the caption thereof, and the notice hereunto annexed. The said Jefferson Peak being duly sworn, and the question propounded, did, in our presence, write with his own hand, the said foregoing deposition.

Given under our hands and seals this 3d day of December, A. D., 1840.

B. TILLER, J. P. G. C. [SEAL.]

JAS. F. BLANTON, J. P. G. C. [SEAL.]

But as I have said those frauds were not confined to Hamilton county, they were widespread, and never can be but partially exposed. I hold in my hand an expose of the frauds practised in Philadelphia, as corrupt and as alarming as those which I have partially exposed as practised in Hamilton county. I also hold in my hand the Glenworth frauds as practised in New York, which can only be equalled in infamy by those which I have named. The limits of a speech will not permit any thing more than a mere synopsis of those frauds. I will ask the clerk to read some extracts exposing the more glaring abuses practised in Philadelphia. I will also ask the clerk to read some short extracts of the Glenworth frauds in New York. The clerk read them.

Mr. Speaker, I have nothing to say of the political crime, and moral depravity involved in holding a seat on this floor, obtained by such means as those disclosed by those reports, only so far as I and my constituents are concerned. The individuals who it is said were returned to this House by this system of fraud, were Charles Naylor of Philadelphia; Edward Curtis, Moses Grinnell, Ogden Hoffman, and James Monroe of New York; and N. G. Pendleton of Ohio. How many more have been returned I know not, nor is it my present purpose to enquire, (except as to the member from Ohio.) Of them I leave others to speak, with the single remark that present honor gained by such frauds and treason will be future infamy and contempt. But I repeat, that I have something to say of those frauds as connected with those I have the honor to represent. The people of the first congressional district of Ohio had no representative in the 27th Congress of their choice. N. G. Pendleton, esq., of Cincinnati, bore the governor's certificate, with the broad seal of Ohio; and by virtue of that certificate and broad seal he appeared and took his seat here; but he

was no representative of the people of the district which the broad seal represented him to be. He was the representative of a minority of the people of the first congressional district of Ohio, and ruffians, thieves, and cut-throats of Kentucky, and of other States and counties without the district of his residence; and if Mr. Pendleton held a seat here, knowing those facts, he held it in the guilt of treason and in the crime of perjury. He may not have known them, though every body else in the world beside knew them. Mr. Pendleton, in all the frauds, perjuries, bribes, and treasuries which characterized the elections of 1840, all over the Union, but more especially in the Ohio first congressional district, may have been a political automaton, or mere man-machine, and, like Balaam's ass, moved merely as he was kicked into passive action and obedience. If so, he must be discharged from any imputation of immorality or crime, and the charge placed to his stupidity. I undertake to say there was not one dollar short of fifty thousand expended in and out of Hamilton county, to secure the election of the whig candidate of that district; and no man who has a character for truth and veracity, and who wishes to maintain that character, and who is acquainted with the circumstances, will undertake to deny that assertion. The vast sum was expended in consummation of the frauds which you have seen and heard disclosed. Mr. Pendleton may not have advanced one cent nor one mill, of all that sum. Though one of the richest men in the city of Cincinnati, or the State of Ohio, himself, and more immediately interested than all others, he may not have advanced one dollar to secure his own election, which was secured by a system of swindling which no agency but money would have secured, and no sum less than that which I have named would have been sufficient; yet, I repeat, he may not have advanced one dollar for such an infamous purpose, to secure such an infamous end. The liberality of his federal party friends, in their zeal to overthrow the democratic party, and to defeat the democratic candidate, may have done all without his knowledge, and without his pecuniary assistance. That position is hard to believe. Mr. Pendleton was in the centre of all the cavalcades, con conventions, and drunken orgies which disgraced Hamilton county, demoralized society, and debased the character of civilized man; and it is difficult to believe (and almost irreconcilably so) that he could have known nothing of the frauds and the means by which his election was to be secured.

Mr. Pendleton is in a dilemma; he may hang to which horn he pleases, or on whichever his friend please to hang him. He must either stand charged with *jackass* stupidity, which, if true, rendered him unfit for a seat in this hall, as the representative of any party, or anybody, even the cut-throats, thieves, and ruffians of Kentucky; or, on the other hand, if he knew of and participated in the frauds by which he was elected, or gave countenance to them, or aided them by pecuniary means he was unfit to hold a place here or elsewhere, except on the gibbet, due to the traitor, or in a cell within the gloomy walls of a penitentiary, due to perjury. I invent nothing; I have presented the evidence as it came to me—as I received it from the highest tribunal in our State. I draw no other conclusions than every person, bound and governed by correct principles of morality and patriotism, must draw. For myself, I declare, in presence of my Maker and this assembly, to whom I am responsible here, and to whom I must answer hereafter for every idle and profane word spoken, that I know of no crime or crimes in my State which would consign me, hand-cuffed and shackled, to the penitentiary and to eternal infamy, in the commission of which I would feel more degraded in the estimation of man, more wounded in my own conscience, and more offensive before God, than those by which I believe Mr. Pendleton held a seat in this hall. I mean the crimes of bribery and treason by which his certificate was purchased, and the perjury which was committed in the oath which he took at the threshold of his representative duties, to support the constitution, which constitution he violated by taking his seat here, and which he continued to violate every minute—every moment—while he occupied it. Still, of all this, I repeat, Mr. Pendleton may have been innocent. It is not for me to judge, nor do I feel at liberty to judge. Human judgment, I suppose, is a voluntary act, and the power under our control; or why should the Supreme Judge of the universe have ordered us to "judge not lest ye be judged." Knowledge is founded on the evidence of things seen, and therefore is not to be controlled by either the mind or the will. Faith and belief are conclusions we draw from the evidence of things not seen and are irresistible. Faith and belief are not controlled by the will, hence the maxim, "we are bound to believe." So it is with those who witnessed the election frauds of '40, in Hamilton county to secure the certificate of election to Mr. Pendleton. They are bound, irresistibly, to believe that he had some hand in them, and consequently guilty to the same extent of the moral and political crimes which I have attached to him, or any one holding a seat here under such circumstances.

Let no one charge me with taking advantage of parliamentary privilege, or of the high mountains, broad valleys, and wide rivers which seven hundred miles distance interposes between me and Mr. Pendleton and his friends. I have taken no such advantage. I hold myself responsible in my individual capacity for all I here or elsewhere, whether in a private or representative capacity; and moreover, I repeatedly, and to assembled hundreds, and assembled thousands, in every part of Hamilton county, and within hearing of Mr. Pendleton's door, (if not in his presence, it was because he would not come to hear me,) made all the charges, and in as strong terms, and with similar language I am now doing, both against Mr. Pendleton and his active partisans; and I shall continue to do so at home and elsewhere, so long as the crimes, frauds, bribes, treasuries, and corruptions of 1840 shall stick to his skin and his skirts, and cover their entire carcasses. I fear no accountability; I speak nothing but the truth; I have the ability to maintain it. My constituents expect me to speak the truth, & the whole truth, and they know I will speak it so as to be understood. No speech or saying of mine shall ever lose force, if it have any, from want of strong language; I like to call things by their proper names.

Mr. Speaker, I was as much the legal and constitutional representative of the people of the first congressional district in the 27th Congress as I am of this. I was elected in 1840 by a majority of more than five hundred of the legal voters of that district; and yet the returns showed a majority against me of one hundred and sixty votes; such were the numbers of imposed vot-

ters—such the number of pipelayers, such the frauds. This statement may be called bold: if so, there is not an intelligent and true democrat in Hamilton county but what will make or endorse it. I make it as well from a conscientious belief, as a knowledge of its truth. This knowledge and belief, with me is founded on facts that came under my own knowledge and observation—on the facts which this journal discloses, a small part of which has been read to you—on the fact that, prior to the day of election, several of the wards in the city of Cincinnati were polled; every whig and democratic voter having a right to vote was counted by a committee for that purpose; and in every ward which was polled, the ballot-box showed the democratic vote to be almost precisely what the poll had shown it; but in every ward the ballot-box showed an increase of whig votes, over that polled, from fifty to two hundred and fifty. In 1840, there were but few changes in Hamilton county: some who acted with the democratic party turned to the whig side; some who had acted with the whigs turned to the democratic side. I believe the majority of changes were in favor of the democracy. But little was gained to either party by changes. But I ask your attention to another fact in support of this assertion, and that is this—that in the last congressional contest, the democratic majority was one thousand and fourteen, and yet, owing to the absence of the excitement necessary to bring out the democratic voters, the aggregate democratic vote was near one thousand less than it was in 1840, though in that year the democracy were defeated one hundred and sixty votes; all of which shows, most conclusively, that the whig ticket in 1840 was carried by the importation of foreign voters, to the number of more than seven hundred, in violation of the constitution; the election laws, the people's rights, and the elective franchise. And if there were no other frauds disclosed in that shameful, reckless, and villainous campaign of 1840, those alone are sufficient to impose upon us the duty of passing this bill into a law; but I repeat, that I have no time to expose the wide-spread corruptions of that election, alike in their tendencies fatal to the morals of society, as destructive to the free institutions of our country.

I have been asked a thousand times, by letter and otherwise, by those who were made acquainted with the frauds practised in Hamilton county, why I did not appear here, and contest Mr. Pendleton's seat. There were two reasons, either of which was sufficient in itself. First, I was too proud to do it. Second, my constituents were too proud to permit me to do it. I was too proud to ask redress at the hands of a whig House, whose hatred for me I knew only to be commensurate with my hatred for them. I speak politically. I was too proud to ask an investigation at the hands of a whig House, who I knew possessed neither the magnanimity, generosity, or justice to do that which this most indisputable evidence should have demanded. I was too proud to appear before a jury for the redress of a wrong and a violence, many of whom I knew were the very inventors and workers of that very organized system of swindling by which that wrong and that violence were effected. I was too proud to ask any favor, or even justice, at the hands of my enemies; and I was too proud to apply to a House for the redress of a violence, knowing, as I did, that more than one-half of its members held their seats by virtue of the same system of frauds by which I was deprived of mine. My constituents were too proud to permit me to ask for the redress of a violence which they had the power themselves to redress, and which violence they have redressed—though that redress would have been much more triumphant, could they have provoked Mr. Pendleton to have been the opposing candidate, but into that he was neither to be kicked nor coaxed, because (as the rude democrats said) his vanity and ambition cost him too much already. The democrats say (and I have never heard a whig deny it) that he paid \$20,000 for three letters of the alphabet, to the end that he might have a title prefixed to his name. Well, I know no reason why a man may not purchase a title in this country as well as in any other; and he may place that title at the head or tail of his name, as his own fancy or his taste may dictate. But \$20,000 is a big price to pay for two consonants and one vowel, which, in their order, are to be placed H-O-N, to give them their most potent meaning; and that meaning may convey honor or disgrace. Nor does the price augment the honor, or diminish the disgrace. If he who possesses them procured them in an honorable way, or if they have been awarded as the price of intelligence, patriotism, and virtue, they are but the evidence of merit due to him who wears them; but if they have been purchased at the expense of virtue and patriotism, and in the commission of treason, bribery, and perjury, they should be, and will be, worn as a mark of disgrace and infamy. I leave Mr. Pendleton and his Kentucky cut-throat ruffian and thieving constituents to decide the question.

Mr. Speaker, it is a divine truth, and is regarded as a maxim far and wide as civilized society, that "virtue should not be done that good may come of it." When the moral part of the community in 1840, remonstrated against the means which were resorted to by the Federal party to overthrow the Democracy, the universal answer was that "the end justifies the means." Now, sir, I wish to say something about the means that were used, and the end effected by the means; and I think I will be able to show the end was worthy of the means; and the means worthy of the end, and that they were both worthy of each other.

This government has been in existence something more than half a century under its present organization. There are members in this House who are seniors of this Government. For forty years of its whole existence it has been under Democratic administration; and although it has, for the balance of the time, and at two different times been frost-bitten and withered by federal administration, yet its progress has been onward—onward. From the time of its commencement, up to 1840 inclusive, it presented a progress in civilization which can challenge the history of nations, literature, philosophy, agriculture, mechanics and general science, and every improvement that characterizes civilized man, had advanced with a rapidity of which the history of the world shows no example. The progress of commerce, science, literature, and refinement, of the republics of Carthage, of Greece, and Rome, has employed a thousand poets, and has been sung by ten thousand tongues in description and praise. The same progress and advancement of the European gov-

ernments have exhausted eulogy, and almost confounded wonder; and yet the advancement of the republic of the United States, in every characteristic of civilization, human happiness, and national greatness, has been more in half a century than theirs in five hundred years. The savage wilderness has been tamed, and the wild man has fled. The wide-spread and dense wilderness that once made the earth groan with her native growth, have been converted into highly cultivated farms, and now groan with the rich productions of the hand of industry. The broad rivers which (many of them) were agitated but by the winds and the bark canoe of the savage, now bear in their bosoms thousands of steamboats, laden with the rich productions of happy freemen, and command the tempest and defy the waves. The canvass of our commercial ships whistles every ocean, every sea, and every bay. The American flag is displayed in every civilized port in the world. The face of our continent is checked with turnpikes, railroads, and canals; our hills are made to yield their valuable timbers, and our mountains to give up their rich minerals. Cities, great towns, beautiful and pleasant villages, dot the face of the continent. Houses of worship, colleges of science, seminaries of learning, and school-houses of common education, temples of justice, as well as theatres of innocent amusement, adorn almost every city, town and village, on our continent. Peace, plenty, and happiness, overspread the land, and cheerfulness beams from every countenance. Industry is respected, industry rewarded, and industry protected. In this prosperous and glorious career, there was but one obstruction—and that was irresponsible corporate banking system which had grown up, and which more of by-and-by, or some other occasion, at present, I will pass it.

I repeat that all this unexampled prosperity, this rapid advancement, this magical elevation of national greatness, was under the influence and auspices of democratic administration four-fifths of the existence of this government. But a strange dream came over the people. They seem to have become satiated with prosperity, and to have grown weary with happiness and good government, and they must needs have a "change."—Sir, I desire to dwell some little on that word "change." The word change has always been a potent political word. It has been the rallying word of the demagogue. It is the yelp of the disappointed office-seeker. It has ever been so from the commencement of civilized government. It was the cry of change that overthrew the first republican government that history describes—I mean the government of the Israelites. That was a republican government, from the time of the conquest of Canaan; and although laws were proposed to the people through Moses, yet no law was obligatory until it was received and adopted by the voice or suffrage of the people. The Almighty was their king, but no, without their choice. He was repeatedly elected as such by the suffrage of the people. Moses, although generally regarded as the Israelitish legislator, in his time was nothing more than a mediator, or medium through which the will, the wishes, and approbation of the Almighty were communicated.

The Jewish Government was established on those principles which alone can make a people happy and independent. The Jews were an agricultural people, and every man a freeholder, and such were the restrictions on the alienation of landed property, that every Jew came into the world an owner of land, and went out of the world an owner of land. It was a principle of the Jewish government to encourage agriculture, and to foster it above all other business or occupation; and so long as that policy remained, so long it was retained in its primitive simplicity—there was no people on earth more happy than were the Jews. But, in the course of time, demagogues and ambitious politicians grew up among them. They must needs have a change. Though above all the people on earth, they were not only blessed with the best government and the richest land, but were daily furnished by the hands of the Almighty; they were daily receiving the bounties of his goodness; they had been delivered from Egyptian bondage by a miraculous interposition of Divine Providence; and when hotly pursued by Pharaoh and his host, they had seen Moses divine power, smile the Arabian gulf with a rod, divide the waters, and roll back the mighty waves, through which they passed dry-shod, while Pharaoh and his host were drowned; when on their way in the parched wilderness, they drank pure water, which they had seen Moses draw from the flinty rock by a smile of his rod; when they hungered in the wilderness, manna fell from heaven, of which they ate in gratitude and solemn thanks; all these things were fresh in their recollection when they first attempted a change; and that change was to desert the standard of Moses, and the Almighty's protection, and betake themselves to Aaron, and erect a golden calf, and bestow on it the divine honors which were due to him who had delivered them from bondage and led them in the wilderness that was the first change. The motives of the Jews in that change were of a character with those which moved a majority of the American People in 1840, when they betook themselves to whiggery. They were wont to erect a calf, too—not a calf to be made of gold, but one to be made of shipplasters, a kind of rag tag and bob tail calf—a calf to be made of rags and lamp-black, worthy of a rag baron aristocracy. But John Tyler knocked that calf on the head; thank God, as Moses did Aaron's; for when he (Moses) returned from the Mount, he demolished Aaron's calf, and reconciled the Almighty with the Jews, whose wrath had been kindled against them for their idolatry.

But ere long corrupt politicians again sprang up and denounced the Government as weak and imbecile. Demagogues and loafers multiplied, who (in that country as in this, and every other,) too lazy to work and too proud to be determined to live on the labor of others. Not content with that wise and equitable system of government which distributed justice and equality to all, and made every Jew a constituent part of the government—made every Jew a landholder and a freeman—not content with that policy which made the Jews an agricultural people, for which they were peculiarly adapted; they sought to establish systems of inequality; to divert the public attention from the humble, punctual and frugal—though honorable—pursuits of agriculture; and to adopt a system more in accordance with oriental grandeur; to this end privileged orders and irresponsible institutions must be established—something like the policy sought to be established in our country, which

has for its object the oppression of the many to enhance the interests of the few.—I mean a protective tariff system—a credit system—a banking system, and a shipplaster currency,—or, in brief, a system by which swindlers may plunder honest men. No other systems would divert and deceive the people from the policy and ste a frugality which it was the constant effort of Moses to inculcate, and which the whole frame of government favored. But the corrupt politicians and demagogues rung change and a portion of the people, who had gradually become corrupted with oriental passions and oriental grandeur, permitted their patriotism to be shaken; they began to think there was something sublime in an eastern court, which gave character dignity, show and power to a nation which was incompatible with a simple republican government. The rage for change spread. They must have a court. The show, the gaudy tinsel, the splendor and the luxuries of a court, captivated their minds blinded their understanding, and vitiated their tastes. The distempered rage for a change spread more and wider. To have a court, they must have a king—Not their frugal Moses, or their divine Deliverer any longer; but a temporal king, who could bestow bounties and receive flatteries—a court, a king, military splendor, a central power, and a strong government. Moses, and a man called Samuel, who was a successor of Moses, remonstrated against a change of government, and represented, in the strongest possible terms, the dangers and fatal effects of eastern corruptions, eastern despotism, and eastern bondage. All their remonstrance was in vain; a change they would have; a temporal king they would have; an oriental court and a military despotism they would have; and the Almighty gave them, in his anger, a king, and all the rest soon followed, Saul was the first king under their new change. He governed well for a short time, but soon became despotic, and towards the last of his reign became insupportably capricious. He was rejected, and one David was chosen in his place. David was a true patriot, a sincere friend of his country, and ardently devoted to its highest interests. The country prospered under his administration, though oriental customs, and the military spirit of the people, grew under his reign, and, with these, increased taxation. Solomon succeeded David. He ruled with moderation and wisdom at first, but towards the end of his reign, became very tyrannical, and laid heavy burdens upon his people. Oppression had already become the reward of their desired change. Rehoboam succeeded Solomon. He refused to lighten the burdens of the people; and this caused a dismemberment of the empire—ten tribes going off, under Jeroboam, and forming a separate government. From this time the nation became rapidly more and more corrupt; the kings more and more despotic; the people more and more enslaved; and the result of all was the decay and ruin of the government. Let us sum up the evils of the change:

- 1 An increase of taxation, with the increase of the military spirit; and numerous and exhausting wars, as a consequence.
- 2 Tyranny and despotism in the government—many of the kings becoming as tyrannical as the eastern despots.
- 3 A neglect of agriculture.
- 4 An entire change in the admirable agrarian laws of Moses.
- 5 Ultimate ruin; and subjection of the nation to a foreign yoke.

And this, sir, was the career of the Israelites; and this, the ruin brought upon them by that fatal word change, invented, introduced, and rung by demagogues and corrupt politicians, who have been the overthrow and downfall of every republic.

I have no time to trace up the histories of republics, or free governments, and expose the fatal effects of that word change, which was never out of the mouth of Hanno, by which he embarrassed the correct action of the senate of Carthage, and poisoned the minds of the people; and by which he embarrassed the movements of Hannibal at the very time he was shaking the walls of Rome; and by which he succeeded effecting the recall, the destruction of the last hope of ever conquering Rome; and by which, too, he and his kindred spirits succeeded in overthrowing the republic of Carthage, and making her the prey to Roman conquest.

(Continued on 4th page.)

CHEERING IN OHIO.

We continue to receive the most cheering evidence of the onward and upward progress of democracy in Ohio. At no other time have our letters spoken with such boldness and confidence in this State at this early part of the campaign. From Meigs, Fairfield, Perry, Knox, Logan, Hardin, Wood, Sandusky, Erie and Lorain, we have received since our last, the most certain evidence, that the democracy are not only talking, but acting and in real earnest.

We rejoice, and doubly rejoice to find that the people are as one man, determined to act in one harmonious whole, without paying any regard to the few politicians who would throw division or discord among us by trying to find out something to differ about. These appearances have created a false impression abroad, and the idea is that the mass of the democratic party are effected by them also. A greater mistake never was made by politicians. The people are sound, determined, resolute, and laugh at the many growing and pretended differences got up by ambition or selfishness of mistaken minds.

We repeat that we never saw the mass of our party better united, more determined, more active in organization, more confident of success, and we feel fully authorized to proclaim to our democratic friends in OHIO, THAT A CERTAIN, COMPLETE, AND BRILLIANT VICTORY AWAITS US IN THIS GREAT STATE, AND IF HERE, A STILL MORE CERTAIN ONE THROUGHOUT THIS VAST REPUBLIC. Democrats prepare then for this great achievement at once; let the work be thorough, do it up in a style and manner that will prove the workmanship of the freeman of our noble and prosperous State. Our confidence is treasured from the working people, from the strong arms and stout hearts of the State, who are busy, active and doing the work up before what are sometimes called the leaders, are ready to start in the chase. Rely upon it this is the fact.

REPUDIATION.—The whig legislature of Maryland has adjourned without passing any law to retrieve the already feeble credit of the State, and the public stocks have fallen in two weeks from 83 per cent to 61, and still falling. Is not this Whig repudiation?—N. O. Courier